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ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1978

Established 1887

50 Hurt, Damage Heavy

Quake Strikes California Area

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., Aug. 14 (AP) — At least 50 persons were injured yesterday when an earthquake hit the Santa Barbara area, knocking people off their feet and causing fires, gas leaks, rock slides and a train derailment, authorities said.

Property damage was called "heavy," with the most serious reported in Goleta, just north of the city. The quake was felt in five counties: Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura, Los Angeles and Kern.

Most of the injuries reported were minor. Scores were treated for cuts and bruises at the Goleta Valley Community Hospital, said Dr. Donald Rink.

Ocean Floor

A woman was admitted to the intensive care unit with burns, he added, but was listed in good condition. Another person suffered a broken back, he said.



The temblor measured 5.1 on the Richter scale and was centered on the ocean floor about six miles south of here in the Santa Barbara Channel, according to spokesman Ed Corbett at the Seismology Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology.

Officials kept an eye on the sea, fearing damage to several oil-drilling platforms in the channel. "If the thing opened up a seam out there, we'll be getting oil ashore," an official said. But a sheriff's spokeswoman said that the platforms suffered no damage and no oil leaks were reported.

Santa Barbara, 90 miles up the coast from Los Angeles, sits in the winding path of the San Andreas Fault, which runs from north of San Francisco to the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley and on to the Mexican border, separating the southwestern part of the state from the rest of the country.

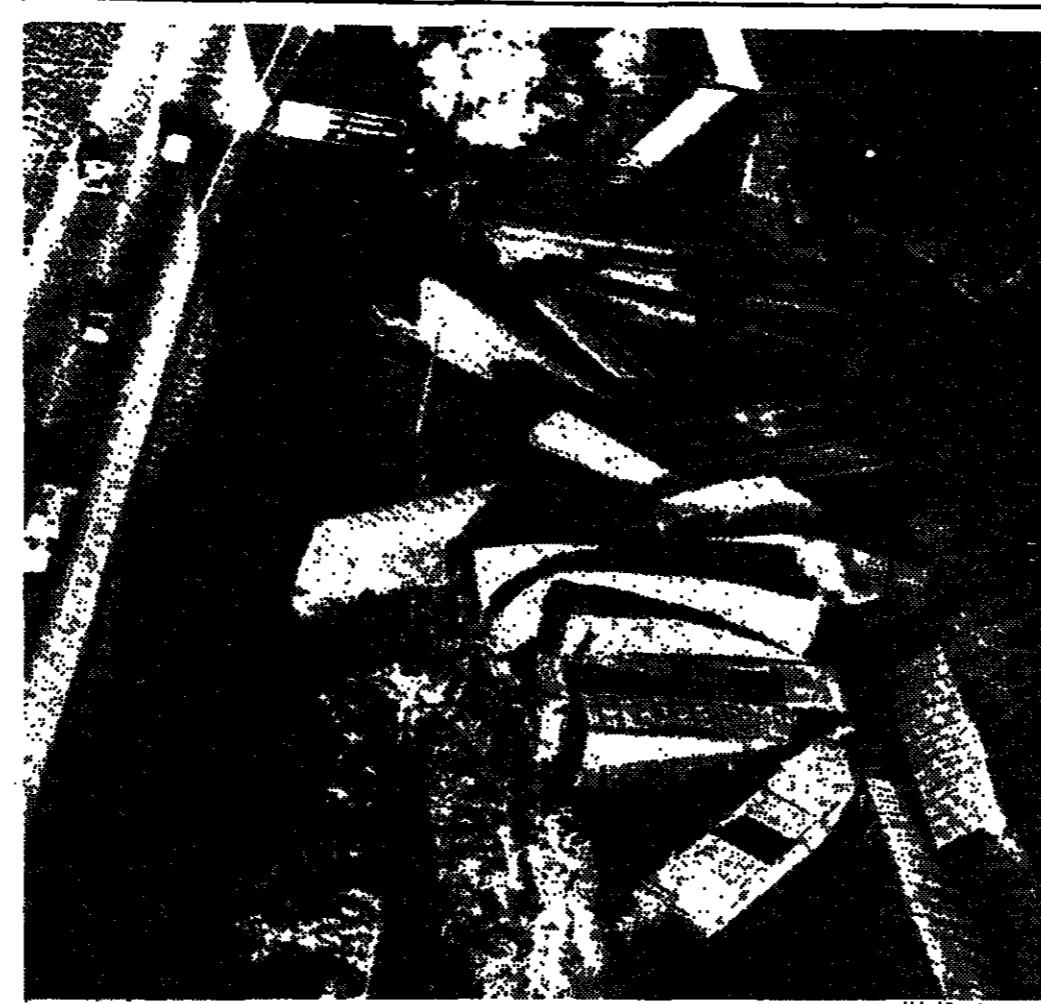
Rock slides closed several highways. A road leading to the University of California at Santa Barbara broke apart in spots. Several landslides blocked Highway 154, which connects Santa Barbara to Santa Ynez.

Brush Fires

Downed power lines sparked several minor brush fires between Santa Barbara and Goleta. A fire broke out in a trailer park officials said, but was quickly extinguished.

A natural gas leak was reported along the main road linking Santa Barbara to Goleta Valley.

At the University of California



This freight train was derailed by an earthquake Sunday 10 miles north of Santa Barbara, Calif.

in Santa Barbara, the jolt opened cases of snakes and they spilled out into a classroom. They were recovered without incident. In another building on campus, containers of some noxious chemicals were overturned. The fumes dissipated without harming anyone, city fire officials said.

At nearby Ellwood, 20 cars and a locomotive from a freight train went off the tracks. Tom Buckley, spokesman for the Southern Pacific Transportation Co. said there were no injuries

and that no dangerous material was involved in the derailment. He said that, although the cause of the derailment had not been ascertained, the accident occurred within minutes of the earthquake.

The clock on the Santa Barbara courthouse stopped at 3:55 p.m. Residents swarmed onto State Street, the city's main thoroughfare, and could see broken windows and other damage.

Authorities said that shockwaves were reported as far

north as Palmdale and as far south as Thousand Oaks.

Santa Barbara had its first brush with earthquake disaster in 1925, when a tremor measuring 6.3 on the Richter scale rocked the area and killed 14 persons. The city was hit by another strong earthquake in 1941.

Quake Shakes Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake hit through Tokyo yesterday. There were no reports of casualties or damage.

But Curfew Is Strict

Iran Tanks Are Ordered To Leave Isfahan Streets

ISFAHAN, Iran, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Isfahan's military governor today ordered tanks and armored cars off the streets but warned that the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed following widespread violence here must be taken seriously.

Eleven persons are known dead in the Isfahan rioting that began Thursday.

The curfew was put into force Sunday following police failure to control religious demonstrations. The demands of the protesters include creation of an Islamic state in Iran.

A man was shot and killed last night when a group of people who were gathered in a street tried to run away after being challenged by troops, an announcement said. It also said an unspecified number of persons were arrested for breaking the curfew, in force from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.

Four southern Iranian cities are now under martial law as the government attempts to halt the religious demonstrations reportedly aimed at Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi's plans for political liberalization. There was speculation that military control might be extended to other troubled towns.

General Heartened

Gen. Reza Naji, the military governor, in a broadcast over Isfahan radio said that he had been heartened by the public response to his appeals for maintaining martial law and resuming normal business activity in this former capital of Iran, with a population of 1.2 million, 257 miles south of Tehran.

At least 110 persons have been killed in anti-government rioting in more than 50 towns since the shah visited the United States in November.

A bomb blast in Tehran last night demolished a crowded restaurant, injuring 40 persons. There was no indication of who was responsible for the explosion at the Khamashtar establishment, which is popular with foreigners.

Meanwhile, political sources said the government appeared to be reconsidering an earlier decision to adopt a hard-line attitude toward the demonstrators, who are believed to have the backing of the clergy.

The Group for the Study of Iranian Problems, a government splinter gathering of scholars and intellectuals headed by Empress Farah's chief adviser, Houshang

Texaco Confirms Finding First Gas Under Atlantic

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (UPI) — Texaco Inc. today confirmed reports that it has made the first petroleum discovery off the U.S. Atlantic coast, saying it found "encouraging" amounts of natural gas 2.7 miles below the seafloor about 90 miles off the New Jersey coast.

U.S. Geological Survey officials said the discovery — which occurred after other oil companies

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

The Dollar Drops Again; Gold Climbs

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — The dollar suffered one of its worst days on the foreign exchange market today, reaching record lows against the Swiss franc, the West German mark, the yen and the guinea as central banks largely refused to give the currency any substantial support. Gold, meanwhile, climbed to a record high for the third day out of the last four trading sessions. Details Page 7.

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Kolwezi's Future: As Uncertain as the Identity of Its Dead

By David Lamb

KOLWEZI, Zaire, Aug. 14 — A deadly stillness hangs over Kolwezi, where 800 blacks and whites found racial equality only in an unmarked common grave where they now lie side by side.

The sun beats down on empty streets. The playgrounds of shuttered schools are deserted. The looted stores are closed. The bullet-riddled European homes are abandoned. It is a place almost without sound or movement. Even the dogs are dead, shot after they began feeding on corpses.

"I'm not very optimistic that there's any place left here for the European," said one of the 17 whites remaining in Kolwezi after the mid-May invasion by Angolan-based rebels. It had claimed the lives of 130 whites and about 700 blacks, the most whites ever killed in one place or one war in independent Africa.

"The security's better in town than it was three weeks ago, but I don't think the Africans want us here any more," he said. "That's the big thing. We're not welcome. The feeling is more and more uncomfortable. You sense it, you feel it. I've been here 10 years but

there's no future for me any more."

Before the invasion, Kolwezi had a white population of 2,500, most of them Belgian workers in the copper mines. Many were technicians, short on education but long on experience. Their entrenched presence and their disrespect for the African were acutely resented. They were what is known in Africa as "the old boys" — the vestige of an era in which even an uneducated European lived better, made more money and enjoyed higher rank and privilege than an educated African.

"There wasn't a neocolonial town," said a Zairian mine executive. "It was a colonial town. Nothing had changed. It was a town for whites, not blacks. The old boys treated their Zairian assistants in the mines like their houseboys."

"The security's better in town than it was three weeks ago, but I don't think the Africans want us here any more," he said. "That's the big thing. We're not welcome. The feeling is more and more uncomfortable. You sense it, you feel it. I've been here 10 years but

Europe, banked substantial portions of their salaries and lived more comfortably than they could have in Europe — or their African counterparts did in Kolwezi.

Today their homes are empty, stripped bare by the looting Zairian Army soldiers who ran-sacked Kolwezi after the invasion, loading stolen property into trucks and then transporting it in U.S.-made C-130s to Kinshasa — where everything from European cars to stereos now is available on the black market. The only contribution the soldiers made during or after the invasion, residents said, was to shoot the dogs.

Mob With Gun

If the 40,000-man Zaire Army is little more than a mob with a gun, its conduct is partly explainable by the fact that it is an army with an empty stomach. The army was paid in July for the first time in three months. With commanders often selling food intended for their troops, the S35-a-month private terrorizes the population to survive by stealing, robbing and looting.

The biggest fear of black and white civilians in Shaba province is not the Katanga rebels from Angola. It is the Zairian soldiers. And a prime responsibility of the 2,300-man Inter-African Force stationed in Shaba is to protect the Zairian civilians from their own soldiers.

"We haven't had any contact with the rebels in the two months we've been here," said Maj. Diallo Mountaga, deputy commander of the Senegalese troops in Kolwezi.

"The only problem has been between the Zairian soldiers and the population. It's pretty obvious the army has many problems after its defeat — lack of food, no command structure, not getting paid. But the stealing is pretty much over now and things are getting back to normal."

Futile Effort

Some of the Zaire units were so undisciplined that they have been disarmed by Zairian authorities. Others are being retrained by the French and Belgians — essentially a futile effort unless they are paid and fed regularly.

Many of the Zairian soldiers on a roadblock just outside Kolwezi the other day were obviously drunk. And the commander of Zairian troops in the Kolwezi region, asked recently what units were under control, replied simply: "I don't know."

Unlike the Zairians, the Inter-African Force in Shaba, spearheaded by 1,500 Moroccans, has overcome early skepticism and earned the respect of both blacks and whites. The force, which includes 600 Senegalese, 140 Togolese, 45 Gabonese and a medical detachment from the Ivory Coast, has proved itself to be disciplined, professional and militarily effective in dealing with a volatile situation.

"When they first came down here, I wasn't too happy," said a white in Kolwezi who, like the others, asked not to be identified by name or job title. "Frankly, I didn't want to put my safety in the hands of any African army."

"And the civilians resented having to be protected by outsiders from their own army. Well, I tell you, no one's complaining now. The Moroccans particularly

are tough and good soldiers. Kolwezi's a nervous town today. If the Moroccans left, it'd be a damn scared town."

Guarded by Moroccans

The white women and children in Kolwezi all left during the air lift that followed the evacuation. Of the 17 men who remain, two are Belgian doctors, several are priests, a handful are senior technicians at the mine and seven are Americans working on a construction project for Morrison Knudsen International Co. Their compound is guarded by Moroccans and they travel into Kolwezi only during the day under Moroccan guard. Additionally, a dozen or so mining executives fly into Kolwezi daily from Lumumbashi, 150 miles east, but they do not spend the night.

Diplomatic sources in Kinshasa, the capital, estimate that half of the 14,000 or so expatriates fled Shaba province during the fighting. Some, however, merely took early vacations and it is impossible to know how many will return, Belgian officials said.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

INTERNATIONAL



Tribune

Until After Summit

Israel Delays Plan For 5 Settlements

JERUSALEM, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Israel decided today to postpone consideration of building five permanent settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River until after the Camp David summit next month.

The Cabinet apparently made the decision quickly to thwart opposition by the United States, Egypt and government critics at home to the establishment of new settlements. The Cabinet originally planned to debate the issue next Saturday.

"The decision is quite clear — that no new military settlement in the Jordan Valley will be established, if at all, until after a government discussion which will take place following the Camp David summit," Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin said.

"So it should have nothing to do with the Camp David summit as of today," he said.

Mr. Yadin chaired the Cabinet session in the absence of vacating Prime Minister Menachem Begin. But he consulted with Mr. Begin beforehand, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said.

Plans Were Leaked

The furor over the new settlements, planned for construction in the Jordan Valley and Jericho areas, arose after leaks of a secret decision to build the outposts made June 28 and acknowledged only yesterday by the government.

The decision had been made by the Committee of Ministers on Defense Affairs and was being implemented by Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon when plans for the settlements were leaked. Military censorship prevented publication of the issue until yesterday.

Mr. Sharon has been an ardent supporter of building settlements in the occupied territories and previously has been chastised for his timing in publicly advocating new outposts during periods of progress toward a peace agreement with Egypt. He was absent from the Cabinet meeting.

Housing Minister Gideon Palti and the Cabinet, which has final authority on settlements, could decide to proceed with building the outposts if the Sept. 5 meeting of Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. leaders does not lead to progress toward a peace accord.

"If there will be any progress

Bid to Perpetuate Rift

Guerrilla Leader Blames Rival for Beirut Bombing

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (AP) — A radical Palestinian leader has accused a pro-Syrian guerrilla group of responsibility for the bombing of his headquarters here, a blast that left

at least 161 Palestinians reported dead or missing.

Abul Abass, 29, head of the pro-Iraqi Palestine Liberation Front, said that the bombing, which leveled a nine-story apartment building yesterday, was the work of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Gebril, a former captain of the Syrian Army.

Monthlong Holiday Under Way

Fasting, Feasts Mark Ramadan

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO (UPI) — Across the Islamic world, from Mauritania to Malaysia, Moslems are turning night into day.

It is Ramadan, the month in which, according to Islamic tradition, the first chapters of the Koran were revealed to the prophet Mohammed.

Throughout Ramadan, one of the four holy months of Islam, Moslems are required to abstain from food, drink, tobacco and sexual intercourse from the first light — determined by the moment at which a white thread can be distinguished from a black one — until a cannon tolls the sunset.

As they have for centuries, Moslems are responding to the command to fast by doing as little as possible during the daylight

hours, sleeping when they can, and feasting much of the night.

In strict Moslem countries, such as Libya and Kuwait, cafes, restaurants and juice bars are closed during the day. Public eating and drinking are forbidden. Some hotels are allowed to serve food and drink to the few foreigners who visit during Ramadan, but not to Moslems.

More Relaxed Rules

Here, in relatively liberal, and easy-going Egypt, which has a large Christian population, the rules are more relaxed and many snack bars are open. But most of the people either keep the fast or break it only in private. Cairo newspapers reported the arrest of "an Arab" from another country who was caught drunk in public this month.

The Ramadan abstinence, pre-

scribed by the Koran, is as old as Islam. Because Islam follows the lunar calendar, the dates of Ramadan vary, slowly moving around the year. The month begins only when the new moon is actually sighted by a believer, even though the moment can be determined with mathematical certainty in advance.

When Ramadan falls in summer, as it does this year and will for the next few years, the fast is especially difficult because, in the latitude of Jiddah or Cairo, daylight can last as long as 16 hours, and the heat is intense.

The result is that work comes nearly to a standstill.

Inefficient Services

In Egypt, the public services and the bureaucracy, inefficient at the best of times, seem hardly to function at all.

The minister of state for administration, Dr. Aly Saify, asked the premier to order government workers and employees of the state-owned industries to put in a full day during this Ramadan to cut the economic burden on the country, but there is no sign that his plea was heeded. The working day, for those who bother to show up, is from about 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Life begins at sunset, when the radio broadcasts prayers and the cannon shot notifies the faithful that the day's fast has ended.

Families and friends gather for the traditional *iftar*, or breakfast, a feast washed down with apricot nectar and followed by cakes and sherbets.

In Egypt, much of the population eats beyond its means during Ramadan, and the government provides special supplies of subsidized commodities such as sugar so that there will be enough for all at reasonable prices. Workers have come to expect Ramadan bonuses to help them buy extra fancy foods this month.

Late Parties

After the meal, some shops remain open and some government offices and businesses go back to work, but most people party until late into the night — even the children, who run through the streets singing and waving lanterns.

Ramadan is the month of two great events in Islamic history — the revelation of the Koran and the Battle of Badr.

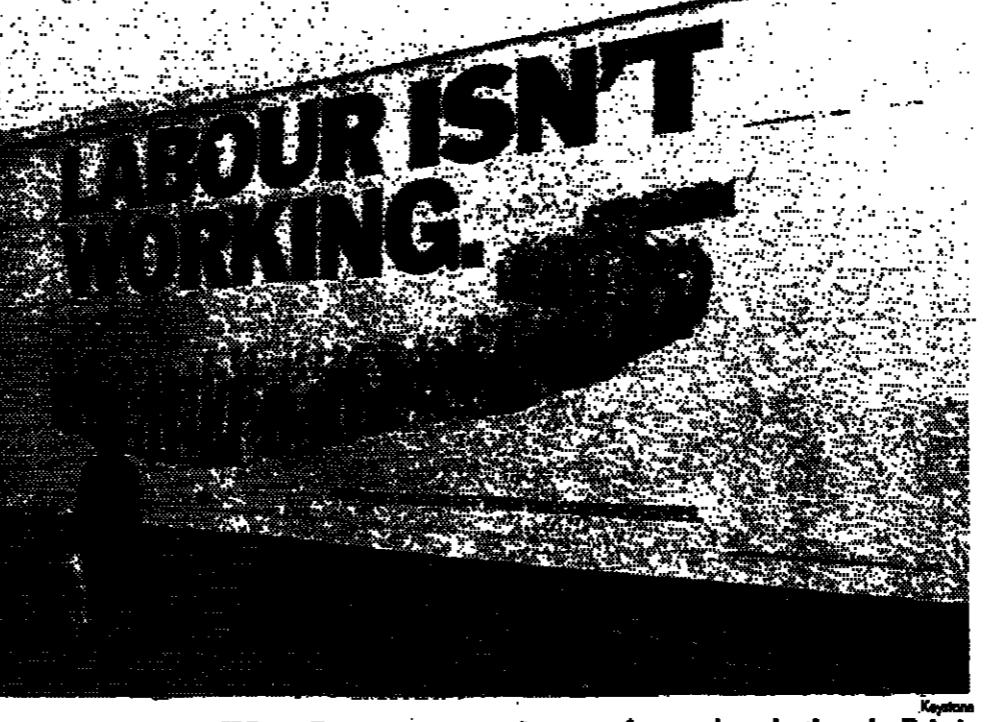
In the year 624 about 300 followers of the prophet, who then had moved from Mecca, where he was scorned, to Medina, where he was welcomed, surprised a reinforced Meccan caravan on its way home from Syria. The victory they scored over 1,000 Meccans, modern scholars say, laid the foundation for Mohammed's temporal power and began the train of propagation of Islam by armed conquest.

So reverent is that event by Moslems that the Arab attack on the Israeli in 1973 was code-named "Operation Badr," because it occurred during Ramadan.

Mr. Sonoda, speaking at a news conference, said that Japan's ambassador in Moscow would be told to explain the pact signed in Peking that pledged both Japan and China to refrain from seeking "hegemony" and to oppose other nations seeking "hegemony." Chinese leaders use the term as a reference to what they call Soviet expansionism.

Japan, however, will refrain from sending a special envoy to Moscow to avoid giving the appearance of trying to justify its action in signing the treaty with China, he said.

The Soviet Union should understand that the treaty with China was not directed at any third country, as Article 4 of the pact stated clearly, he added.



SIGN OF THE TIMES — Political propaganda starts for coming elections in Britain.

Keystone

Victory Seen for Business

U.S. Retreats on Position Against Boycott of Israel

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The Justice Department has retreated from a strong antitrust stand against the Arab boycott of Israel following complaints by big business and the Commerce and State Departments.

In what is viewed as a victory by multinational business interests, it appears now that Justice may defer to Commerce — and what Justice has called a weaker set of regulations — in judging the conduct of firms doing business in the Middle East.

The shift in position is buried in a footnote in a brief the Justice Department filed last week in its antitrust suit against the Bechtel Corp., one of the world's largest construction firms.

The case is considered significant because it is the department's first anti-boycott case, and other firms are watching it for signals about how to deal in Middle East boycott countries.

\$20 Billion in Trade

The United States had about \$20 billion in trade with those countries last year and imports one-fifth of its oil from them, according to figures cited in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce brief in the Bechtel case.

The San Francisco-based Bechtel Corp. was accused in January 1976, of illegally participating in the boycott by acting as a third-party "gatekeeper" to ensure that blacklisted U.S. suppliers were denied access to Arab markets.

Bechtel and Justice agreed to a settlement a year later. But the company — which has millions of dollars in contracts in the Middle East — has since tried to back out of the agreement, saying that an anti-boycott law passed in the interim should take precedence.

Other business groups, including the Business Roundtable and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, joined the outcry after Justice issued what seemed to be a sweeping policy statement about the importance of the Bechtel settlement in court papers filed in the case in March.

Present Policy

"We take this opportunity to emphasize both to the commentators and the public that the decree reflects the present enforcement policy of the Antitrust Division with respect to boycott-related activities," the department said.

Thus, the decree, rather than the 1977 amendments and ensuing rules, constitutes the controlling factor in determining whether conduct runs afoul of the antitrust laws.

In what seemed to be a reference to guidelines for future cases, Justice added that sticking to the Bechtel settlement was "especially important" because it was "a case of first impression in an area bereft of meaningful precedents."

The same document outlined several instances where Justice attorneys said the proposed Bechtel agreement was more stringent than the anti-boycott regulations written by the Commerce Department.

Commerce and State joined the alarmed members of the international business community. "We were concerned about what seemed to be conflicting signals on how the game [Middle East trade] was going to be played," a State official said. "Justice seemed to be saying, 'Pay no attention to the Commerce regs. We may sue you anyway.'"

Stanley Marcus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for industry and trade, said his department also was sympathetic to the concerns expressed by business groups.

When Justice filed its latest brief in the case, it continued to insist that Bechtel be held to the agreement. But the earlier policy statement was retracted in a footnote. And the series of differences between the Commerce regulations and the proposed Bechtel settlement all but disappeared.

The footnote said that "in hindsight" the policy statement "may be subject to misinterpretation." The Bechtel settlement applied to that case only, the note said. It would be inappropriate to conclude that conduct prohibited by a Bechtel final decree would be a basis for future antitrust prosecutions, it added.

"They're backing down as far as they can, because they're afraid we'll be able to get out of the settlement," said Lee Loewenger, Bechtel's attorney in Washington.

"There's no question we pulled

LISBON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Portuguese Premier-designate Alfredo Nobre da Costa met political leaders today in a second bid to persuade them to support his efforts to form a Cabinet.

Mr. Nobre da Costa, an independent appointed by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to replace Mario Soares, met with Socialists and conservatives.

He would not comment after the meeting, but some political leaders continued to be reluctant to give him their backing.

Politicians Meet In Lisbon Crisis

GENEVA, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Former Liberal Party leader Jeremy Thorpe, free on bail on charges of conspiracy to murder, arrived from London today for a private visit, British officials said. Mr. Thorpe is expected to attend a United Nations conference on racism tomorrow, the officials said, and then go to an undisclosed location "for a few days rest."

Thorpe Goes to Geneva

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The Soviet Union should understand that the treaty with China was not directed at any third country, as Article 4 of the pact stated clearly, he added.

In Wake of China Treaty

Tokyo Aide Bids Improved Soviet Ties

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, Aug. 14 — Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda returned to Tokyo yesterday, after signing a treaty of peace and friendship with Japan and China, and said that Japan wishes to enlarge its relations with the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sonoda, speaking at a news conference, said that Japan's ambassador in Moscow would be told to explain the pact signed in Peking that pledged both Japan and China to refrain from seeking "hegemony" and to oppose other nations seeking "hegemony." Chinese leaders use the term as a reference to what they call Soviet expansionism.

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Affront to Moscow

Mr. Sonoda's remarks underscored Japan's awareness of the fact that its agreement to sign the treaty with China, which has been pending since the two nations established diplomatic relations in 1972, was, in itself, an affront to Moscow. The Soviet Union, in a Tass commentary Saturday night, condemned Japan for "selling out" to China by agreeing to write the anti-hegemony clause into the treaty, but the commentary refrained from mentioning past Soviet threats of retaliation.

Mr. Sonoda also said that Chinese Communists Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's acceptance of an invitation to visit Japan was an expression of real intent to do so.

"not merely a diplomatic reply" to Premier Takeo Fukuda's invitation. The foreign minister said, however, that Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-peng would visit Japan this fall to exchange ratification documents for the treaty and that Mr. Hua, as a result, would not visit this year.

The foreign minister used his five-day visit to Peking to cover a host of topics aimed at laying the groundwork for a greatly expanded relationship between Tokyo and Peking. According to Japanese sources, these included:

• A bid to establish a Japanese consulate in Canton.

• A request for Chinese support of Japan's bid to become, like China, a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council.

• A Japanese suggestion that China join Japan in periodic meetings with foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Under Consideration

The request is still under consideration, an embassy officer said recently, but added: "By logic, what a president ordered can only be changed by a president."

Kawakita believes some action is overdue. Although he has asked for permission only to visit the United States, he said that his "ultimate hope is that the signs be lifted."

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• A Japanese suggestion that China join Japan in periodic meetings with foreign ministers of the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

Under Consideration

The request is still under consideration, an embassy officer said recently, but added: "By logic, what a president ordered can only be changed by a president."

Kawakita believes some action is overdue. Although he has asked for permission only to visit the United States, he said that his "ultimate hope is that the

حکایت از الکترونیک

*After Disaster in '76***Republicans Shift Tactics for U.S. Election**

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON — Two years ago Republicans approached the November congressional elections with high hopes of unseating Democratic House members who in 1974 had ridden into office on the coattails of voter disgust with the Watergate scandal.

But the Republican strategy went awry. Indeed, it proved so disastrous that this year, as congressional elections again draw near, the GOP has come up with sharply different maneuvers.

In 1976, the Republicans targeted millions of dollars for campaigns aimed at incumbent Democrats, especially the 78 Democratic "Watergate babies" who were elected in 1974.

The result? Republicans ousted only two Democrats and the GOP

lost a couple of its own House seats.

This time, instead of challenging incumbents, the Republican strategists have decided to fix their eyes on numerous "open" House seats — seats being vacated by Democratic congressmen who are retiring from politics or running for other offices.

The GOP's unhappy experience in 1976 and its sharp change of strategy this year point up the pitfalls and the newness of a political art known as "targeting" — deciding which opposition candidates are vulnerable and which contests are not worth the risk of a lot of campaign money.

In the ideal world of a civics class, opposing parties go all-out to win every race. In the real world of politics, however, there is never

enough money or skilled help to go around. Campaign strategists at the national level must make cold-blooded decisions to concentrate on, or "target," some campaigns while making little effort in others.

And, as the Republicans' experience two years ago demonstrated, targeting techniques, although increasingly sophisticated, are still far from perfect. In fact, the 1976 House elections helped add an important tenet to the targeters' creed.

In the words of Steven Stockmeyer, executive director of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, two years ago "we underestimated the value of the incumbency."

That is Mr. Stockmeyer's way of saying that the political pros have concluded that it is very hard to de-

feat a sitting congressman — that it is much easier to head him off before he gets into Congress. And this is what the Republicans are gearing up to try to do in November.

Democrats keenly sense the vulnerability of the 36 seats they are scheduled to vacate, but they also are hopeful about some of the 19 seats that Republicans are putting up for grabs.

Targeting's most skillful practitioners are found in the national campaign organizations of the two parties, the AFL-CIO and its two ideological groups that actively support congressional candidates: the Liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress and the conservative Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

How do the targeting strategists make their choices?

Everybody starts out by looking at past election results. Any House member who won by 55 percent or less in the last election or two is placed on a list of "marginal districts."

Looking for Weaknesses

"Also, you look for declining percentages where you have an incumbent who a couple of elections ago got 68 percent of the vote but is now down to 59 percent. This indicates a softness," said Paul Weyrich, director of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress.

In making up his target list, Mr. Weyrich also uses opinion polls to test the strengths of incumbents and conservative challengers in various districts.

Mr. Weyrich's committee will target about 35 districts this year, down from about 55 in 1976, when Mr. Weyrich thinks his targeting efforts were spread too thinly.

"We have seven men in the field this year compared to one in 1976, and some are in a campaign every week. So we have a better handle on the whole direction of a campaign and this will tend to make our judgments [about pouring in money and technical help] a little sounder."

But Mr. Weyrich is not optimistic about the chances of making big inroads on the Democrats this year.

"Right now, only three conservative candidates running in open seats or challenging incumbents are leading," he said. "Despite President Carter's being down on his ear, we're up against the tremendous power of incumbency and the fact that the Republican label is a disadvantage — that is, people buy the conservative philosophy but don't buy the country clubs."

Robert Hughes, a member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, said that a mandatory recall was to start today at public expense because of the narrow margin.

"It's hardly what you'd call a mandate," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Kucinich, one of the youngest big-city mayors in the United States, was elected on a populist, anti-establishment theme, promising sweeping reforms of city services.

In addition, the city's schools,

which are under a separate governmental entity, face busing in the fall at a time when racial passions have intensified and when the schools are facing a shortage of money.

Walter Moore, deputy political director of the liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress, said that his group will target between 40 and 45 liberal candidates this year.

"We try to get polling data from all the marginal seats plus additional information from the field. Then we label the districts as leaning [Democratic or Republican], close or tossup and work from there," he said.

"We're going to spend probably \$500,000 this year, while the New Right is going to spend about \$15 million," Mr. Moore said.

The Republican committee plans to contribute about \$4 million to House races, with 50 candidates in target districts getting \$30,000 each. The committee already has conducted workshops for about 300 candidates and 400 campaign managers. The party will put close to 20 pros in the field to give special help to needy campaigns.

Nixon Role Opposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — House Republican Leader John Rhodes has balanced the risks and decided that he would prefer to see the Republican Party go into November's elections without any aid from Richard Nixon.

In a television interview yesterday, it was noted that some GOP officials advocate a kind of senior statesman role for Mr. Nixon, who would occasionally speak out on foreign policy.

Rep. Rhodes, when asked his opinion on such a role for Mr. Nixon, said, "I think we're getting along very well and it looks to me that the 1978 election is likely to result in a tremendous gain in seats for the Republican Party and I would just as soon keep the cast we have."

Did he think Mr. Nixon would be a political liability?

"Well, it's a risk," he said.

"When things are going your way, you sort of balance the risks, and that's my reaction to it."

Pieces of Machinery

Petty Officer Papillard, the senior enlisted man on board, would not discuss details but said, "In my opinion Cmdr. Arnest had a style that has no room in the modern Navy. The 78 or 80 men aboard were to him just so many pieces of machinery."

Other crewmen said that the shaft failure was the last in a series of incidents, including a man allegedly being kicked and the removal of six crewmen from the ship while it was moored in New London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

A statement prepared by the Navy in response to the allegations said that the captain "does not recall ever having kicked anyone."

The Globe said that crewmen with whom the newspaper talked were adamant that the incident occurred at battle stations one day.

The New London incident, labeled by the crew as the "Monday morning massacre," occurred "following standard Navy procedures," the Navy said. The crew members removed all had their submarine ratings restored.

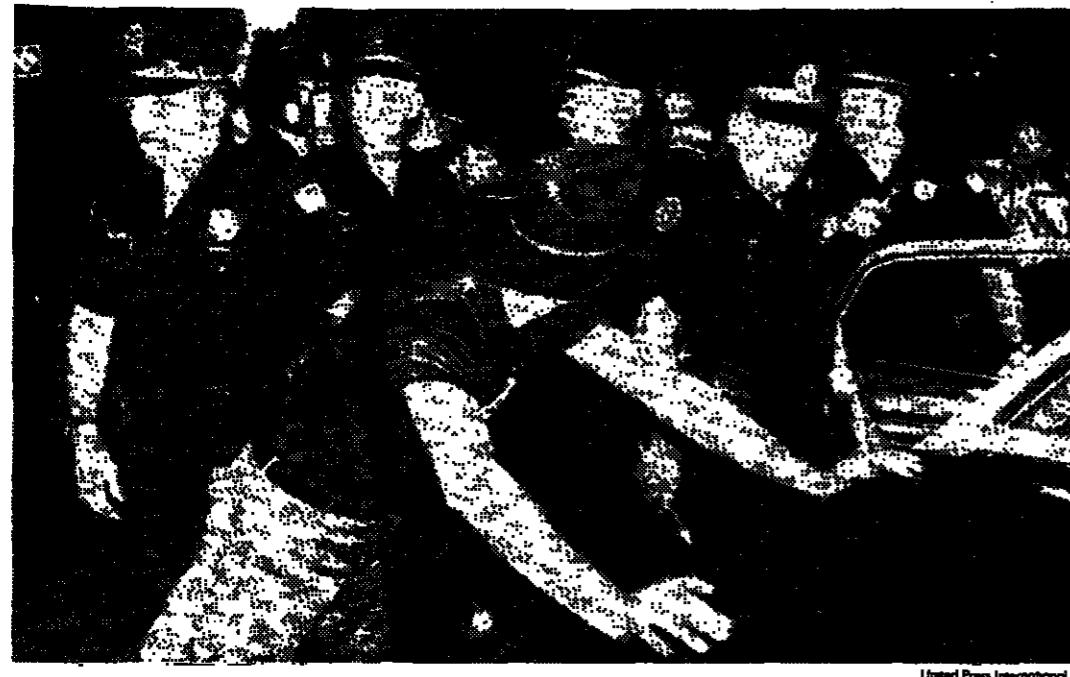
The crewmen also alleged that Cmdr. Arnest ordered the forward hatch, out of three, reserved for officers and chiefs. The crewmen said that the other hatches were dangerous because of power lines and ice on rungs in the winter.

"One more inch and I would not be here talking to you," a crewman said.

The crewmen said that Cmdr. Arnest did not mention receiving the warning in his report on the incident.

Master Chief Petty Officer George Papillard began compiling a journal a month after Cmdr. Arnest took command of the ship in accordance with a court order.

But by last night, Mr. Baker and more militant union leaders had re-



Striking patrolman is searched as police pickets were arrested in Memphis yesterday.

Police Strike Continues**Memphis Firemen Vote to Walk Out**

MEMPHIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Union firemen voted today to defy a court order and join police officers on strike against the city, where Tennessee National Guardsmen had been mobilized only hours earlier as the municipal emergency developed.

Nonstriking police officers, backed by riot-equipped guardsmen, arrested 60 striking patrolmen.

Defying a court injunction and an ultimatum by Mayor Wyeth Chandler to return to work, the police strikers were arrested as they picketed the city's four precincts. They were charged with violating a dusk-to-dawn curfew and with "threatening breach of peace."

Members of the International Firefighters Association gathered at midmorning to discuss the city's latest wage offer. Union President Kubron Huddleston urged firemen to return to work rather than resume the strike that was interrupted by a court order July 4. He said his members "listened and they booted."

About 300 police supervisors and nonstrikers, with help from Shelby County sheriff's deputies, patrolled the streets after a relatively calm weekend.

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Comparatively, eight years ago 55 percent of the men in that age group and 36 percent of the women were single.

"This change is apparently related to an increasing tendency for young men and women to either marry at later ages, or perhaps not marry at all," the report said.

The report said that "most" of the men and women in the 20-24 group "will probably marry eventually."

However, it said that there was a corresponding increase in the 25-29 and 30-34 age brackets, which suggested "more and more young adults are pursuing alternatives to marriage for longer periods of time."

Study Shows Growing Number In U.S. Postponing Marriage

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — The number of single Americans has grown so fast in the 1970s that more than 1 in 10 households is now headed by someone who has never been married, according to a Census Bureau study released yesterday.

The biggest gains were in the 20-to-34 age group where, the report said, a rapidly growing number of men and women are either postponing marriage or forgetting it entirely.

The report said that there are now 52.7 million single persons between the ages of 20 and 34 in the United States, up 28 percent from 1970.

The highest proportion of singles are in the 20-24 bracket, where 66 percent of the men and 48 percent of the women have never married.

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Crew of U.S. A-Sub Says Commander Risked Lives

BOSTON, Aug. 14 (UPI) — With sardonic humor, the crew members of the U.S. nuclear submarine Tullibee called the pile of sand on the engine room floor the "Charles Arnest Memorial Beach."

But when the propeller shaft broke a few days later while the ship was submerged in the Mediterranean, some crewmen decided that they did not want to return to the sea with their captain, Cmdr. Captain Bligh."

"I destroyed it because some of the entries were colored by personal rancor," he said. "But I'll say this. I considered Cmdr. Arnest to be a borderline Captain Queeg-Captain Bligh."

Petty Officer Papillard, the senior enlisted man on board, would not discuss details but said, "In my opinion Cmdr. Arnest had a style that has no room in the modern Navy. The 78 or 80 men aboard were to him just so many pieces of machinery."

Other crewmen said that the shaft failure was the last in a series of incidents, including a man allegedly being kicked and the removal of six crewmen from the ship while it was moored in New London, Conn., on Feb. 8.

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Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich
United Press International

Recount Ordered**Young Cleveland Mayor Narrowly Survives Recall**

By Joseph L. Wagner

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14 (WP) — Dennis Kucinich, 31, the Cleveland mayor who was opposed by most of the city's major institutions, yesterday survived a recall election by 276 votes. A recount has been ordered.

Complete but unofficial returns showed Mr. Kucinich with 60,308 votes of 120,340 cast, or 50.1 percent of the total.

"Right now, only three conservative candidates running in open seats or challenging incumbents are leading," he said. "Despite President Carter's being down on his ear, we're up against the tremendous power of incumbency and the fact that the Republican label is a disadvantage — that is, people buy the conservative philosophy but don't buy the country clubs."

Robert Hughes, a member of the Cuyahoga County Board of Elections, said that a mandatory recall was to start today at public expense because of the narrow margin.

"It's hardly what you'd call a mandate," Mr. Hughes said.

Mr. Kucinich, one of the youngest big-city mayors in the United States, was elected on a populist, anti-establishment theme, promising sweeping reforms of city services.

In addition, the city's schools, which are under a separate governmental entity, face busing in the fall at a time when racial passions have intensified and when the schools are facing a shortage of money.

The recall contributed to the turmoil of this troubled industrial city that is heading for financial deficit while its credit rating has slumped. Pre-election polls showed that there has been deep voter concern about deteriorating city services.

Mr. Kucinich, fearing a heavy black turnout, had rallied his supporters to get out the white vote because he feared that polls showing him beating the recall might have lulled them into a sense of security.

The recall was to the trouble of the Federal Reserve Board is the first of what is expected to be numerous uses for the unbrokeable code keys. Several European governments are considering the system to guard telephone links to far-flung embassies. At least two European banks have ordered the system and a Japanese bank is understood to have ordered it.

Federal Reserve Testing System**U.S. Computerized Code Believed 'Unbreakable'**

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP)

— The Federal Reserve Board is testing what computer scientists believe is the world's first unbreakable code system to move secret funds from bank to bank and the projections of the funds of foreign currency exchanges.

The computerized code is being plugged into the Federal Reserve's telephone lines to garble phone messages so completely that it would be impossible to get useful information from a tap on the lines.

An estimate of the time needed to break the code being tested is 17,000 years.

Another estimate is 15 years but only by using an enormous machine whose cost might be \$200 million and whose sole purpose would be to perform an exhaustive search for the key. The machine would try every possible key until it stumbled on the right one.

Even then you would have only customer's key," said Walter Tuchman of the International Business Machines Corp. in Kingston, N.Y., where the first computerized code was developed. "It would be a ridiculous undertaking."

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Illusions About the Gas Game

The collapse of the natural-gas compromise in the U.S. Congress — an event that appears very likely — would have dire political consequences. It would signify the demise of President Carter's energy plan. It would tell voters that a disorganized and chaotic Congress wouldn't make up its mind. It would warn other nations that the United States does not care to fashion any sort of energy policy beyond the status quo. It would be a failure of government.

The immediate responsibility for rescuing the compromise lies with the 42 senators and representatives who serve on the conference committee. Last May the conferees announced an agreement in principle. Ever since, they have been trying to reduce the principle to legislative language, with the quarsels deepening as time passed. The peculiarly depressing thing about this spectacle is that the negotiators on both sides are being pushed and hounded by constituents committed to utterly unrealistic hopes and beliefs.

The corridors of the congressional office buildings have lately been crowded with independent gas producers in their toolled boots, demanding that Congress sink the compromise. It's not the big oil companies that carry the political weight when emotions rise. It's the thousands of independents and wildcatters who swing congressional votes — and congressional elections. A good many of those independents have persuaded themselves that, if the compromise loses, Congress will go on to deregulate gas completely next year. That, in our judgment, is absolutely wrong. If the compromise loses, nobody in Congress will touch the issue again for a decade. For the men caught in the middle of this conference, it has been an ugly and bruising experience. None of them intends to repeat it.

On the other side, among the consumers' lobbies, the prevailing spirit is an obdurate naivete. It sees the entire issue as purely a moral test — a celestial struggle between the infinite goodness of the consumer and the

infinite greed of the producer — in which all considerations of production costs, market conditions and prices of competing fuels are irrelevant. All matters of fact, like the recurrent gas shortages, are brushed aside as products of monstrous conspiracies among the gas and oil companies.

If there is no compromise and no legislation, the prices of natural gas will continue to be set by the federal regulators. Ironically, people on each side are convinced that the regulators will favor them. They can't all be right. Past history suggests strongly that regulation would produce a pattern of irregular rises in prices, but not as fast as the compromise would provide. The producers who want to gamble on a rapid jump in regulated price ceilings are probably wrong. The consumer lobbyists who are counting on a price rollback are certainly wrong.

What if there's no legislation? To meet the shortages, the United States will begin importing Mexican gas at a price half again as high as the highest permitted to any American producer. Then it will turn to Algerian gas and Alaskan gas, both brought in at prices twice as high as the Mexican gas. All those costs will eventually find their way to you-know-who. The idea that continued regulation will protect the consumer, and guarantee him a continued supply of fuel at low prices, is the most expensive illusion of all. Meanwhile, the litigation and uncertainty churned up by the regulatory process will probably keep U.S. production lower than it would have been under legislation.

The gas compromise is nobody's ideal. In the long struggle to accommodate a great variety of conflicting views, it has become enormously complicated, and that kind of complexity always makes trouble. There is only one thing that you can really say for the compromise — but it is the only thing that matters: The legislation would serve everybody, consumer and producer alike, better than the alternative, which is no legislation at all for years to come.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The Assassinations Committee

Nothing about the brief, tumultuous history of the House Assassinations Committee has been very reassuring. Its genesis was marked by personal and institutional wrangling: between the House and the committee and among the committee members and staff themselves. The thing didn't even look remotely serious for a long time. Its former chairman, Rep. Henry Gonzalez of Texas, and its former chief counsel, Richard Sprague, both had to be replaced after a protracted bout of foolish and degraded antics had reduced the committee's credibility to zero.

Add to that the fact that there exists in the United States an assassination subculture ready to promote every gruesome, weird and dingbat theory anyone ever could have thought of plus the fact that much has now been brought to light that at least casts doubt on the official versions of what occurred — and you do not exactly have a recipe for hearings that will inspire public confidence in whatever conclusions they may reach.

We mention all this, however, mainly by way of setting it aside for the moment. For the committee is under new management; its chairman, Rep. Louis Stokes of Ohio, and its chief counsel, Robert Blakey, appear to have managed to glue the wreckage of the committee enterprise back together with considerable skill and also to be pursuing the committee's two investigations (the Martin Luther King and the John F. Kennedy murders) with a degree of discretion and decorum that were flamboyantly lacking before. It should be evident in the public hearings that opened yesterday and which will continue in the fall whether the committee has really gotten its act together. Our point is that the value of its effort should be judged by what unfolds — not by recollection.

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

World Communist Power

[Chairman] Hua's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia comes as a reminder that China still regards herself as a world Communist power no less than a world power, and seeks all ideological justification for policies based on the balance of power. While intensifying diplomatic activity in bordering countries, Peking is now showing intense interest in the EEC and Nato, which she regards as essential counterweights to Soviet expansionism. The Sino-Japanese treaty is basically the ending of a state of war and winding up of old quarrels. The West will warmly welcome this and the resulting improvement in the world balance of power.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London)

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

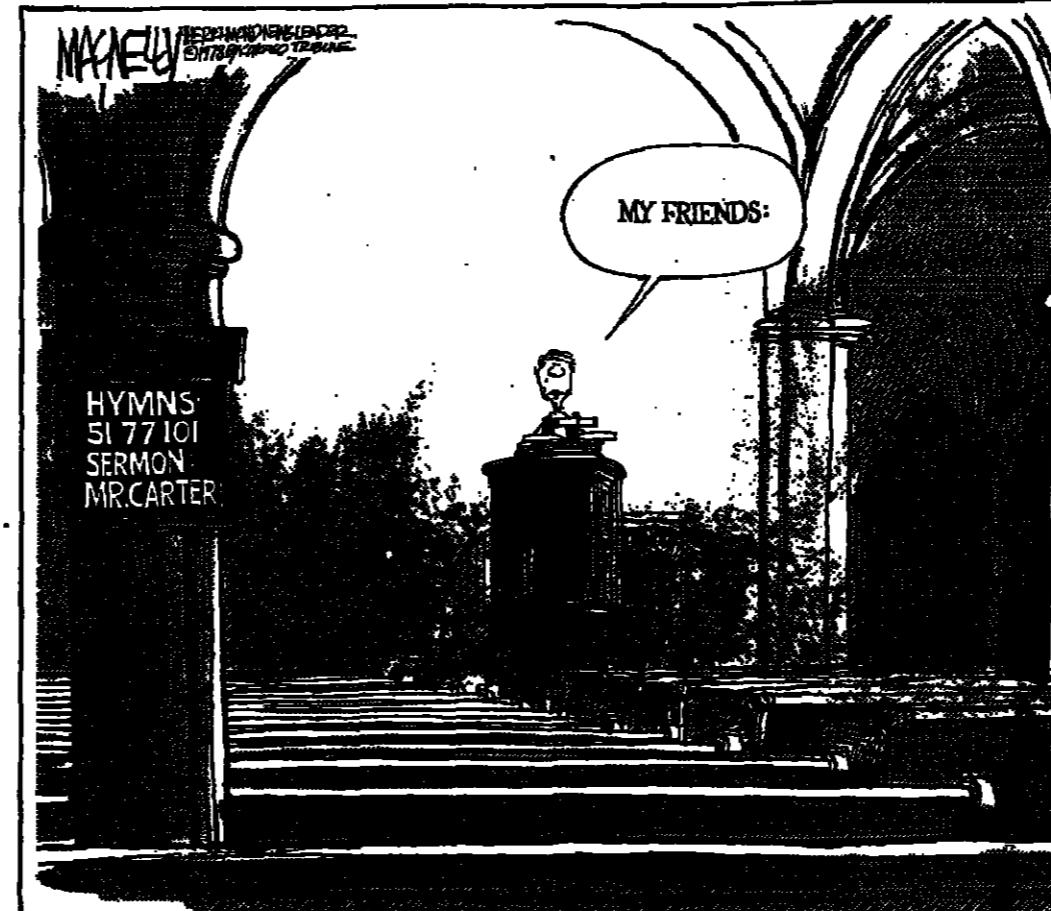
August 15, 1903

LONDON — King Edward VII prorogated Parliament with a speech in which he listed various British diplomatic successes and praised what he termed improvements in the lot of both his Irish and Indian subjects. The king announced the implementation of the first clauses in the Indo-British navigation and commerce treaty, and went on to mention the recent improvement in relations between Britain and France. But he stated that the troubled situation in the Balkans could nevertheless benefit from the peaceful cooperation of the Ottoman Empire.

Fifty Years Ago

August 15, 1928

PARIS — A blow to the self-styled American gourmet who believes that God created wine-drinking countries first was delivered at the Hotel George V here by Lucius M. Boomer, president of the Louis Sherry Ice Cream Co. Mr. Boomer told Herald reporters that French citizens are forming long queues at his newly opened store on the Champs Elysees, and devouring his products with gusto. The day has already arrived, Mr. Boomer contends, when Americans rub shoulders with Frenchmen in Paris cafes, the former drinking wine and the latter ice cream sodas.



President Carter's Fight

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — When a federal grand jury charged agents of the Chilean dictatorship with murdering Orlando Letelier, a good deal was written about the determined investigation needed to solve the crime. But political commitment was just as necessary.

If Gerald Ford had been elected in 1976 — and Henry Kissinger, the colonel's friend, had remained in power — can anyone believe that investigators would have been allowed to follow the trail into the Chilean regime? The responsibility for demonstrating that the United States will not stand for political murder in the streets of Washington was Jimmy Carter's.

The point is worth making because so little credit is given to President Carter for anything these days. Sniping at him has become a national sport. And of course he has had his share of mistakes, fumbles, uncertainties. But I think he has been right, and courageous, on a large number of important questions.

Foreign Policy

In foreign policy, he has tackled a series of problems that could do him no good politically but that required action in the national interest:

• The Panama dispute had festered for years, with no president willing to push the canal negotiations to a conclusion and risk a Senate fight over ratification of the treat. Mr. Carter acted.

• In Africa the rebellions in Namibia and Rhodesia, posing serious threats of wider war, had defied solution. The Carter administration set out to deal with them not by bluster, which might have been popular, but by patient diplomacy. And in Namibia, at least, it has made remarkable progress.

• The Turkish arms embargo was right originally, as a matter of both law and policy, after Turkey misused American arms in its invasions of Cyprus. But the embargo had become counter-productive, and there was an opportunity to work with a sensible Turkish government. Mr. Carter took the political risk of offending the Greek

American community and took the necessary step to end the embargo.

• Even more prickly was the sale of war planes to Saudi Arabia and Egypt as well as Israel. The concerns of Israel were understandable, but on balance its interests and those of the United States would both be served if conservative Arab powers looked to the United States for security. Mr. Carter understood that and acted, despite the greatest political risk.

Domestic Area

In domestic affairs, too, Mr. Carter has been willing to challenge vested interests:

• Civil service reform sounds dull, but it is vital to the restoration of public confidence in government. It is fraught with what has become one of the most deeply entrenched and reactionary interests in the country: the federal bureaucracy. Mr. Carter is fighting for reform over to be accommodating. I think he has overdone it. The time is coming to take on this Congress as Harry Truman took on the Do-Nothing Eightieth — even though this one is controlled by the president's own party.

• If Mr. Carter is really opposed to another nuclear aircraft carrier, as he says, he ought to veto the massive bill calling for one. If Congress decides to cut taxes for the rich, he should draw on the tax-reform sentiment in the country and fight. He should follow his instinct and stand up to George Meany on the issue of inflation. The country likes a fighter, and on most of the issues Jimmy Carter is right.

Mr. Carter has gone both ways in dealing with Congress. After brusquely telling that most sensitive plant, Congressional self-esteem, he has been way over to be accommodating. I think he has overdone it. The time is coming to take on this Congress as Harry Truman took on the Do-Nothing Eightieth — even though this one is controlled by the president's own party.

• The Carter energy program is a mélange, but it has one central purpose: to raise American energy resistance to that end, and to the means he has chosen of minimizing the impact on individuals. But doing nothing, as past presidents have done, has undermined the dollar.

• Like President Ford, Mr. Carter has proposed to remove some of the anti-competitive cushion from regulated industries, starting with the airlines. While Congress dithers on that legislation, Mr. Carter's Civil Aeronautics Board chairman, Alfred Kahn, has changed air travel for millions by encouraging competition and lower fares.

Those are some examples of Mr. Carter's taking on tough issues, and with some success. He has done so, moreover, out in the open, not trying to avoid controversy by secret executive action. The record hardly amounts to a New Deal, but it deserves some credit — especially at a time when right-wing, anti-government sentiment is growing.

The cognoscenti who jeer at Mr.

against his nephew Edward V and imprisoned the latter, with a younger brother, in the Tower of London, from which they never emerged alive.

Yet, it is likely that the Ricardians have a good case in excusing their hero of the actual murder of the two princes. He had no sufficient motive compared with that of the probable culprit, his principal ally in the plot to seize the throne, the Duke of Buckingham.

The duke reigned for power, rebelled against Richard, killed the princes and threw the blame on the king. At least this explanation best fits all the circumstances of the most famous English historical mystery. Richard captured and executed the duke, but unfortunately for his reputation, he bore the moral responsibility for the crime, which cost him his throne. However, during his brief reign, he was an effective monarch, abolishing onerous taxation, organizing a good administration, and establishing the College of Heralds. Moreover, he encouraged the new printing press and the widespread use of English in official business for the first time. It is regrettable that this aspect of Richard has been generally overlooked in the picture of total evil created by the Tudor propaganda factory.

FRANCIS LEARY.

Richard III

It is interesting that societies dedicated to vindicating Richard III spring up about every 20 years. Earlier, the Fellowship of the White Boar (Richard's badge) operated on lines similar to those of the Richard III Society (IHT, July 21). However, Richard's fervent partisans — how he could have used a few at Bosworth Field, where half his army deserted him! — usually protest too much.

They confront Shakespeare's portrait of a malignant monster with an almost saintly image of virtue. But Richard was a man of his turbulent times and historical evidence indicates that he was involved in the murder of Henry VI and in that of Henry's son, Edward, Prince of Wales. He usurped the throne in 1483 on a trumped-up charge of bastardy

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The duke reigned for power, rebelled against Richard, killed the princes and threw the blame on the king. At least this explanation best fits all the circumstances of the most famous English historical mystery. Richard captured and executed the duke, but unfortunately for his reputation, he bore the moral responsibility for the crime, which cost him his throne. However, during his brief reign, he was an effective monarch, abolishing onerous taxation, organizing a good administration, and establishing the College of Heralds. Moreover, he encouraged the new printing press and the widespread use of English in official business for the first time. It is regrettable that this aspect of Richard has been generally overlooked in the picture of total evil created by the Tudor propaganda factory.

FRANCIS LEARY.

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Fees, Stakes Are High

By Bryce Nelson

WASHINGTON — "Thank God for all these federal energy regulations," said a Washington lawyer recently. "I've got children who need an education."

The attorney has good reason to worry about the cost of educating his children. Although a relatively young man, he is clearing more than \$250,000 a year and has every prospect of greater earnings in the future.

He belongs to a little-known but fast-multiplying group known as energy lawyers, attorneys whose special knowledge of federal energy laws and policies can be worth millions of dollars — sometimes even billions — to their clients in potential sales and profits.

The law always has been a major growth industry in Washington. At least one out of every 10 men on the street here, it has been estimated, is a lawyer. The District Bar Association, which does not include all the lawyers in the city, has 26,000 members.

Yet the energy lawyers are different. Unlike such nationally known Washington counselors as Edward Bennett Williams and Clark Clifford, most are virtually unknown outside their field. And, while such lawyer-lobbying groups as the tax specialists and patent attorneys have been around for decades, energy lawyers were almost nonexistent until three or four years ago.

"Ten years ago," one Washington lawyer said, "there were only a couple of them in private practice here. Now, there are a couple of hundred."

Far more important than the rate rise in their earnings, numbers and prestige, however, is the range and intensity of their influence on government decisions.

In representing major oil companies, independent refiners and producers, electric utilities, natural gas pipeline companies, coal mine operators, and, to a lesser extent, consumers, unions and public power cooperatives, the energy lawyers are involved in decisions on federal laws, rules and policies that ultimately affect almost everyone in the United States.

The energy crisis that began with the Arab oil embargo in 1973 presented the federal government with enormous problems: how to cushion the economic impact of huge price increases, how to curb dependence on foreign oil, how to wean Americans from their wasteful habits and how to expand domestic oil and gas production. At the same time, there was pressure to reduce pollution, improve strip-mining practices, increase worker safety and prevent environmental damage.

Washington responded with a torrent of laws, rules, regulations, policies and policy proposals.

No Feasible Way'

"There is no feasible way to determine how many energy regulations there are," a Department of Energy spokesman said recently. "You'd need a computer for it." One compendium of federal rules

— and not a complete one — runs to more than 2,800 pages.

The energy lawyers have been involved at every stage in the consideration, adoption and implementation of almost every rule, law or legislative proposal.

Joseph Califano, who represented small oil refiners and earned \$505,490 in legal fees in the year before he quit private practice to become secretary of health, education and welfare, wrote in the book "Verdicts on Lawyers" that "the Washington lawyer is both counselor and lobbyist; he spends more time and energy on Capitol Hill and in the halls of the Federal Trade Commission than in any courtroom."

According to its practitioners, the key to practicing law in Washington is access to persons who can quickly provide information important to clients and access to officials who can take action on a client's problems.

The Washington-based lawyer may have worked in the agency relevant to his client's problems and may have written the regulation he is trying to modify. He is likely to know which are the important governmental bells and which cords will ring them.

Successful Washington lawyers often have served in important government posts, and a government official knows the dangers of rejecting such persons.

When Mr. Clifford, a former secretary of defense, White House aide and past and current adviser to presidents, calls the Interior Department solicitor on an oil matter, his call will be returned promptly, regardless of the political party power.

A prominent Washington lawyer can get an easier hearing than someone calling from Indianapolis, Indiana Department solicitor Leo Krulitz said.

Among the most successful energy lawyers are Duke Liggett and David Wilson, members of the Washington office of the Houston-based firm of Bracewell and Patterson. Each was a high-ranking official in the Federal Energy Administration during Gerald Ford's presidency.

So many attorneys have left government service for private practice in the energy field that federal officials are often at a disadvantage. Whereas three years ago it was often the private attorneys who had trouble understanding the rules and regulations, "now the tables are turned," said Mr. Wilson, a former energy agency counsel.

"Now there are people on the outside of the government who understand how things are run and the history of energy decisions much better than people in government," he said.

For a young lawyer with experience in government energy matters, the financial attractions of private practice are high. A Washington energy lawyer in his mid-30s who has been a partner in a law firm for several years "has an easy opportunity to make a hundred grand," according to Lynn Coleman, who recently left private practice to become general counsel of the Energy Department.

It is customary for a talented energy lawyer to bill his clients \$100 or \$150 an hour, with some charging up to \$200 an hour.

With the prospect of such earnings, even government lawyers who regard themselves as foes of the major oil companies and other corporate interests are tempted to cross over.

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Wounded Veterans Make a Dent In California Car Rental Agency

SANTA ANA, Calif., Aug. 14 — Avis will rent you a big Plymouth here for \$19.95 a day plus 24 cents a mile.

Bill Matteson will rent you a big Plymouth for \$9 and 50 cents a miles.

While Avis "tries harder," Mr. Matteson hardly tries. While Avis is busy polishing bumpers and fenders, Mr. Matteson's cars may not have any.

Mr. Matteson's small rental agency, Rent-A-Dent, is in one of the oldest and most rundown areas of Santa Ana. His fleet of 60 cars fits in beautifully.

As he was strolling past the 1968 Mustangs, 1962 Mercuries and 1961 Falcons, the pride of his fleet rolled in, a 1970 green Falcon that looked like it had been the catcher on a hammer-throwing team.

Two of its four headlights were punched out. The grill was missing. Its front fenders were crumpled. The trunk lid was wired down as far as it would go; that is, halfway.

But, Mr. Matteson said, it runs so beautifully you can't hear the engine, the air conditioning will freeze meat and the interior is "immaculate."

"Once the customer's on the inside, he can't tell what it looks like on the outside," Mr. Matteson explained.

Mr. Matteson said that Rent-A-Dent must be filling a need because he is expanding as fast as he can. He said he started with 26 old cars and now wishes he had 200. Expansion is not easy, however. No one will finance such old cars, so he has to buy them for cash.

But on the other hand, they are not expensive. His average cost is \$600 a car, he said. He goes to dealers and brokers who may have cars that run well but require too much body work to be sold profitably.

They soon find a home at Rent-A-Dent, where they are incompletely reconditioned. The tire shop next door (the sign reads: "Used tires from \$3.99") provides the rubber. Nearby garages provide cheap repairs.

Mr. Matteson said he sends out about 10 cars a day; usually they are taken for several days or a month. Some are rented by "Joe Lunchbucket," whose pickup truck has broken down and he has to get to work; others are rented by those who could afford to rent from the bigger firms. "But they think it's a waste of money," Mr. Matteson said.

There are a few rates at Rent-A-Dent. The main one is to stay within 100 miles of Santa Ana. Past that, you have to do your own towing.

© Los Angeles Times

At World Championship**Chess Victor Unsure; Losers Obvious**

poned at the request of the 27-year-old champion, who wanted to rest.

After 11 games, the match is tied at one-all. Draws are not counted in this championship. The man who scores the first six victories will take the crown and the \$350,000 prize.

The organizers, however, insist that the Philippines will profit. Since the match began last month, the thrice-weekly games between Soviet world champion Anatoly Karpov and challenger Viktor Korchnoi have drawn fewer than 75 paying spectators per game to the 1,000-seat auditorium of the Baguio Convention Center.

Mr. Karpov will play white when the match is resumed tomorrow. The 12th game was originally scheduled Saturday, but was post-

U.S. Launches 3d Sun-Earth Space Explorer

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Aug. 14 (AP) — A \$26 million multinational scientific satellite, packed with gear for studies of the earth and the sun, was launched Saturday and project officials said that its experiments could begin in four days.

"I am very pleased with the way things are going," said Dr. Tyko von Rosenvinge, project scientist after the International Sun-Earth Explorer 3 separated from the third stage of its rocket.

Like the two ISEE's already launched, this one is designed to enable scientists to learn more about the magnetic attraction exerted by the earth and about solar events that affect the weather on Earth.

"This mission is very complex," Dr. von Rosenvinge said. "We are trying to make a coordinated assault on the problems going on in the magnetosphere."

Russians Thwarted From Four Whales

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP) — Ecological activists in inflated motorboats have saved at least four sperm whales from a Soviet whaling fleet 600 miles north of Hawaii, according to Greenpeace, the organization dedicated to the preservation of wildlife.

The Greenpeace office here said that Soviet crew members showered the Greenpeace boatmen with fire hoses as they dodged back and forth shielding the whales in a confrontation that lasted 3½ hours.

"The Consul," as an opera,

Joyce C. L. S. 150



Rider gets a laugh out of a carousel at a party given by Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Whitney. Mrs. Whitney stands behind the rider.

Dining**Chef Who Went Own Way In Unfashionable Paris**

By Naomi Barty

PARIS (IHT) — At Trou Gascon is a Michelin one-star bistro that is drawing Parisians to the 12th arrondissement, a trip equivalent to a journey to the provinces for most of the Parisians who patronize this charming establishment with its 1906 interior.

The proprietor, Alain Dutourier, 29, is one of the small band of intelligent, fanatic young chefs who are giving a new glow to French gastronomy. Dutourier moved onto the Paris scene five years ago. He chose the 12th arrondissement. It had only one landmark in his field, the glorious restaurant of the Gare de Lyon (Le Train Bleu), and that is more decor than cuisine.

After finding a locale, he grew a pair of flamboyant handlebar moustaches in the manner of his native Gascony, mostly to hide the fact that the boss was 24 years old. He served neither steak nor pommes frites. A customer who slathered mustard over everything was told off. Dutourier defended his armagnac as better than that which the clients — only a handful even on a good day — were buying in duty-free airport shops. The neighborhood stayed away. At the end of two years, Dutourier was nearly out of business but still turned things his way.

Began to Improve

The situation began to improve as word seeped into the 7th and 16th arrondissements that some remarkable foie gras was being served in an unlikely part of town. This being Paris, the discriminating eaters made the trip.

As the first course of a lunch the other day, Dutourier's duck liver was served. He liked his foie gras well cooked and opposes the school that presents it pink. Gascony is foie-gras country, and native son Dutourier's version is exquisite in taste.

It came with a frill of rosé-tinted Treviso lettuce and a few slices of robust ham of Chalosse that had been cut from the bone. An excellent nut bread from a young neighborhood baker provided the proper support. Jean Guy Loustau, the wine steward, counseled a mellow 1964 Juranson. All the unpretentious generosity of the Southwest smiled on the table.

The rigorously selected duck livers (only small ones of 380 to 400 grams, regarded by connoisseurs as finer) are brought directly from farmers in the Landes by Dutourier's parents, who also choose for him the majestic air-cured hams that are dried for a year and a half. At the Trou Gascon the livers are purified by a two-day soak in brine. They are then cooked by a plunge into boiling water, peppered and packed into a sausage casing. A suggestion of vinegar is a subtle aftermath from elements in the brine.

Korchnoi and Karpov tried to screw each other when they chose Baguio, and in the bargain they screwed us," said a grandmother covering the tournament for a foreign newspaper.

Mr. Campomanes said defensively that the weather "isn't very different from Leningrad in the early spring, and in Europe this weather is prevalent."

"In Manila, we could be lying outside at the pool, baking in the sun, instead of blowing our noses with colds," complained the wife of a grandmaster.

On the first day of the tournament Lothar Schmid, who refereed the 1972 title match between Mr. Fischer and Russian Boris Spassky in Iceland, recalled: "In Reykjavik, there were 2,500 or even more for every game."

Before the match started, Mr. Campomanes said that the television rights would cover the \$550,000 prize money — \$350,000 to the winner and \$200,000 to the loser. A Manila station has paid an undisclosed price to telecast the play locally, but prospective customers are still balked at the \$2 million that is reportedly being asked for foreign TV and film rights.

One of the major backers of the tournament, millionaire businessman Potenciano Ilusorio, said that the money came from "the well-to-do, the Department of Tourism and some government entities. We'll make plenty of it back."

Mr. Campomanes said that the government offered Baguio City as the match site rather than Manila

for the match, but that the weather on Earth.

Like the two ISEE's already launched, this one is designed to enable scientists to learn more about the magnetic attraction exerted by the earth and about solar events that affect the weather on Earth.

"This mission is very complex," Dr. von Rosenvinge said. "We are trying to make a coordinated assault on the problems going on in the magnetosphere."

Opera in London**Strong Acting Saves 'The Consul'**

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 14 (IHT) — "The Consul" would have been a more appropriate title than "The Consul" for Gian-Carlo Menotti's operatic melodrama about bureaucratic inhumanity, especially because the consul himself never appears.

"Magda Sorel," or simply "A Woman," would have been even better, and a strong case for either was made by Ava June's superb performance as Magda in the English National Opera's new production, introduced at the Coliseum Saturday night. Like Patricia Neway's performance in the original production on March 1, 1950, Miss June's performance was a long way toward making movingly credible this fundamentally incredible story.

"The Consul," as an opera, must be taken on its own terms, and for those who are rationally disposed, those terms are hard to take, based as they seem to be on the false assumption that a visa would have enabled Magda to openly leave a police state that is explicitly determined not to let her out. The solution to Magda Sorel's problem lies not with the consul but with her own interior ministry.

But "The Consul" stands or falls with the playing of Magda Sorel, its only credible character, and in this production it stands — because of Ava June's memorable accomplishment as a singing actress.

The production, put together by David Ritch on short notice as a substitute for "Carmen" (postponed because of a contractual dis-

pute with the chorus), is good. The English National Opera is strong in the casting of characters parts, and this strength serves "The Consul" well, even if it's more a matter of stereotypes — or even caricatures — than of character. So does the orchestra under Howard Williams.

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ment as a singing actress.

This is why Bordeaux bottles

should be done with a light (candle or flashlight) under or behind the shoulder of the bottle so that you can see when the first streaks of sediment are about to enter the neck of the bottle and can then stop pouring.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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FINANCE

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Japan to Treble Size Of Import Program

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (Reuters) — International Trade and Industry Minister Toshiro Komoto and Economic Planning Agency director-general Kichi Miyazawa decided to boost Japan's emergency import program for fiscal 1978 ending next March to \$12.5 billion from at least \$4 billion. Mr. Komoto announced at a weekend press conference.

He said the plan was worked out at special talks with Mr. Miyazawa in connection with the Sept. 2 meeting of cabinet economic ministers to discuss additional measures to help Japan achieve 7-percent real economic growth in fiscal 1978 and cut its trade surpluses.

Both are members of a council that last month decided on emergency imports of at least \$4 billion. Mr. Komoto has previously called for emergency imports in excess of \$10 billion to meet the targets pledged by Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda at last month's Bonn summit.

Mr. Komoto said he agreed with Mr. Miyazawa to boost the program with additional imports of mineral products, including uranium concentrates and aircraft. The \$12.5-billion target will include \$5 billion worth of mineral and energy resources, \$900 million of oil for stockpiling on idle tankers and \$1.3 billion of aircraft for leasing abroad.

U.K. Output, Sales Rise; Trade Deficit Is Widening

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Britain's economy is expanding, with July retail sales at a three-year high and industrial production in June at its highest monthly level in more than two years, the government reported today. But the boom is taking its toll on the nation's trade balance. The July deficit was wider than in June and it is increasingly unlikely that the goal of a current-account surplus of £750 million this year can be met.

The all-industry production index for June was 104.2, up 0.9 percent from May and up 3.8 percent from June 1977. It rose 0.8 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter and was 2.2 percent above year-earlier levels.

The central statistical office said consumer goods production rose about 0.5 percent in the second quarter, investment goods production dropped 0.5 percent and the output of intermediate goods rose 2 percent. The index for manufacturing alone was 105 in June, up 1.4 percent from May and up 4.2 percent from June 1977. It rose 0.9 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter.

The Department of Trade reported that the retail sales volume index in July was up a provisional 1.3 percent at 110% from a month earlier and was 5.5 percent above the year-ago level — the highest since April 1975.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices			
Dollar Bonds			
Amer 4%+84	95 1/2	Carnation 4-88	78 8 1/2
Ashland 7 1/2-84	93 1/2	Chevrolet 5-88	132 7 1/2
Australia 8%+84	97 1/2	Chrysler 4-88	87 1/2 7 1/2
Australia 8%+85	98 1/2	Co. Swiss 4-91	130 12 1/2
Australia 8%+91	98 1/2	Cominfin 5-84	81 1/2
B.Tokyo 7 1/2-84	93 1/2	Dartford 4-87	81 1/2
B.Tokyo 7 1/2-85	93 1/2	Deutsche 4-88	100 1/2
Barclays 8%+82	94 1/2	Ford 4-84	84
Barclays 8%+84	94 1/2	Ford 5-88	84
BC Hyd. 74-84	94 1/2	Gen Elec 4-87	84
BC Hyd. 74-85	94 1/2	Gillette 4-82	87 1/2
BFCF 8%+83	98 1/2	Gillette 4-87	87 1/2
Brazil 8%+84	99 1/2	Gillette 5-88	132 7 1/2
Brit Govt. 8%+84	99 1/2	Globe Min 4-85	100 1/2
Brownhill 8%+85	93 1/2	Ontario 9-84	100 1/2
Cac Berm. 8%+84	98 1/2	Swed Min 8-85	100 1/2
Can Natir 8%+84	99 1/2	NZeland 8-84	100 1/2
Can Natir 8%+85	99 1/2	Philips 4-88	100 1/2
Citywest 8%+84	97 1/2	Teleco 7-87	77 1/2
Citywest 8%+85	97 1/2	Transcom 8-84	99 1/2
Cors Food 7%+81	91 1/2	Transcom 8-85	99 1/2
Conoco 8%+84	99 1/2	Transcom 8-86	99 1/2
Cutter Chem 8-87	99 1/2	Transcom 8-87	99 1/2
Cutter Chem 8-88	99 1/2	Transcom 8-88	99 1/2
ECC 7%+84	94 1/2	Transcom 8-89	99 1/2
ECC 8%+84	95 1/2	Transcom 8-90	99 1/2
EFC 8%+84	95 1/2	Transcom 8-91	99 1/2
Fiat 8-82	96 1/2	Transcom 8-92	99 1/2
First Chg 7-80	97 1/2	Transcom 8-93	99 1/2
Geftronics 8%+87	97 1/2	Transcom 8-94	99 1/2
GulfWestn 8%+84	97 1/2	Transcom 8-95	99 1/2
Homeserv 8%+84	98 1/2	Transcom 8-96	99 1/2
ICB 8%+84	94 1/2	Transcom 8-97	99 1/2
Kockums 8-83	95 1/2	Transcom 8-98	99 1/2
Venlofiba 8%+83	99 1/2	Transcom 8-99	99 1/2
Convertible Bonds			
America 4%+87	82 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Beef 4%+87	91 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Beef 4%+88	92 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Beecham 8%+82	94 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Borden 5-82	97 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Borden 5-83	97 1/2	Banktrade Index	85 1/2
Broadbent 4%+87	76	Banktrade Index	85 1/2

Mostek Sues U.K. Over Trade Data Fears Ex-Employees Will Reveal Secrets

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ) — Mostek Corp., a Texas producer of integrated electronic circuits, said it filed suit against Britain's National Enterprise Board, in an effort to protect trade secrets.

The suit, filed in federal court in Dallas, also named as defendant Immos Ltd., a recently organized U.K. corporation. One of its founders, Richard Petritz, who once directed semiconductor research for Texas Instruments, was also the founder of Mostek.

The suit alleges that the defendants engaged in unlawful efforts to use and gain access to Mostek's trade secrets and that certain defendants are "attempting to entice from Mostek's employment certain employees intimately familiar with the design and process technology necessary to produce MOS (metal oxide semiconductor) memory products."

Mostek said five employees of the product design group, who had access to confidential and proprietary process information, had resigned to accept employment with Immos.

It said the court granted a preliminary injunction prohibiting use of any trade secrets proprietary information by the former employees and enjoining the National Enterprise Board and Immos from accepting such information. A hearing is scheduled for Aug. 21.

In London, the board declined to comment on the suit on the ground that it has not been legally served with any writ or, for that matter, notified of any pending action.

Immos' head office will be in Britain, where the company plans to employ about 4,000 workers eventually.

Markets Shun

Banks and financial markets were closed Monday in Belgium, France and Italy. Markets will be shut tomorrow in those countries as well as Austria, Greece, Luxembourg, Portugal and Spain for the Assumption Day holiday.

Markets Shut

Non-oil trade registered a plus last month of £79 million, compared with a surplus of £8 million in June. Invisible trade resulted in an estimated surplus of £120 million, unchanged from June but down from £149 million a year earlier.

Net Up 4%

At Unilever

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 14, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked \$			
	High	Low	Close
2120 Noranda A	\$34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
2370 Ntcm B	\$17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
4708 Pectron P	465	450	460
4820 Amoco B	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
4924 Agip A	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
1600 Astro Ind A	57 1/2	57	57
1895 Atco Gas B	152 1/2	150 1/2	152 1/2
3450 Am Petro B	338	324	324
3000 Andress W	209 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2
100 Argus C pr	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
1980 B.C. Tel A	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
6220 B.C. Tel B	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel C	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel D	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel E	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel F	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel G	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel H	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel I	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel J	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel K	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel L	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel M	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel N	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel O	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel P	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel Q	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel R	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel S	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel T	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel U	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel V	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel W	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel X	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel Y	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel Z	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2120 Noranda A	\$34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
2370 Ntcm B	\$17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2
4708 Pectron P	465	450	460
4820 Amoco B	120 1/2	118 1/2	120 1/2
4924 Agip A	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
1600 Astro Ind A	57 1/2	57	57
1895 Atco Gas B	152 1/2	150 1/2	152 1/2
3450 Am Petro B	338	324	324
3000 Andress W	209 1/2	208 1/2	209 1/2
100 Argus C pr	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
1980 B.C. Tel A	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
6220 B.C. Tel B	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel C	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel D	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel E	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel F	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
2000 B.C. Tel G			

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1978

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices August 14

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Close Prev Chge												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Close Prev Chge												12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s. High Close Prev Chge																																																																																																																																																																												
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New Issue

August 15, 1978

**This advertisement appears
as a matter of record only**



All Nippon Airways Co., Ltd. Tokyo/Japan

**DM 100,000,000
3½% Deutsche M**

Offering price: 100%
Interest: 3 1/2% p.a., payable annually on April 1
Redemption: on April 1 of the years 1985 through 1988 in four equal instalments by drawing of series by lot at par.
Conversion right: from December 1, 1978 into ordinary shares of All Nippon Airways Co. at a conversion price of DM 5.23 per share
Listing: Frankfurt am Main

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Banque Nationale de Paris	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
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Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft	

Malavasi Is Named**Rams Fire Allen as Coach**

By Ted Green

FULLERTON, Calif., Aug. 14 — less than 24 hours after they bombed in their second exhibition game, losing to San Diego, 17-0, the Rams dropped a much bigger bomb. They fired George Allen.

The announcement that Allen was being replaced as head coach by offensive coordinator Ray Malavasi came yesterday from the club's training camp here, about 20 miles east of Los Angeles, where the atmosphere was equal parts intrigue and chaos.

"It was intriguing that some of the same players who complained about Allen's taskmaster ways and then performed lifelessly in two exhibition losses said they were shocked, stunned and amazed by his demise."

"And it was chaotic because everything happened in just a couple of hours. Allen got the ax before dinner last night and Malavasi had been

allen had been fired twice before

2-Stroke Victory for PGA Champ**Mahaffey Is Victor in Pleasant Valley Golf Classic**

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 14 (UPI) — John Mahaffey won the Pleasant Valley Classic yesterday by two strokes over Gil Morgan after the two had played dueling birdies for 6 holes.

Morgan took a double-bogey 6 in the par-4 17th while Mahaffey, with a little help from a spectator's eg, carded a four.

Mahaffey's only victory before the PGA was the 1973 Sahara Invitational.

Mahaffey and Morgan traded birdies through the first 16 holes, with Mahaffey making the greater number to offset a bogey. He ran four birdies in a row on the back side to hold a four-shot lead over Morgan, who had just finished the 17th.

"I realized I had never had a lead like that," said Mahaffey, who proceeded to bogey the 18th. "I didn't know what to do."

Morgan's trouble began when he pushed a one-iron into a stream, took a drop and chipped onto the fairway. His fourth shot hit a tree. He chipped up and made a 10-foot character-builder for a six.

"That was the end of me," he said. "I had played well until I hit 17. But if I have to blame anything, it would be my inability to make birdie puts. I had multiple opportunities to take the tournament for myself and I didn't do it."

Saved From Bogey

Mahaffey hit a good drive on 17 but plunked a "flyer" on a spectator's leg. The ball rolled to the edge of the green where he got down in two for his par.

"It was a tremendous break. It saved me from a bogey or worse. I gave the guy a ball. That was the least I could do," Mahaffey said.

Morgan and Floyd both birdied 18 to close to within two shots, but

he still had a 10-foot putt.

John Mahaffey puts on the final green as he captures the Pleasant Valley Classic for second victory in seven days.

Higueras Defeated Easily**Connors Wins 3d U.S. Clay Court Title**

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 14 (UPI) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors, playing solidly from the base line, mauled Jose Higueras, 7-5, 6-1, yesterday for his third U.S. Clay Court tennis championship.

Connors also won in 1974 and 1976.

It was the third title this year that Connors defeated Higueras. He defeated the Spaniard at Memphis last March and at Washington last month, both in the semi-finals.

There was only one service break in the first set. Connors breaking at love in the 11th game. He then held

his own service with an overhead smash to win the set.

Connors also won the first four games of the second set, giving him a string of seven consecutive games. Higueras held his own service in the fifth game for his only winner.

In the final game, Connors again broke service, went ahead 15-14 and ended the one hour, 45-minute match.

Connors said that the turning point in the match came in the first game of the second set, when he broke Higueras' serve and broke him again in the third game for a 3-0 lead.

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Art Buchwald

Christina in Moscow

WASHINGTON — I guess the biggest thing that happened in the news this summer is that Christina Onassis married a Soviet citizen and planned to live in Moscow. Since then Miss Onassis has returned to Athens and is not sure whether she will go back to Moscow.

I can tell you what happened.

Christina was in her two-room apartment in Moscow when there was a knock at the door. "Hello, I am Mrs. Federov from across the way in 2-A. Welcome to Buchwald the neighborhood. Why don't you invite me in for a cup of tea?"

"Won't you come in for a cup of tea?"

"Thank you, if it's not too much of a bother. My what a lovely apartment. How many people have living here?"

"There are three of us. My hus-

band, my mother-in-law and myself."

"What a lucky girl to have such a big apartment with such few people. We have five in 2-A, not including myself. You wouldn't be interested in renting your daybed to my grandfather, would you?"

"No, thank you. We're not taking in boarders."

"It seems a pity to let so much space go to waste. You must be big with the housing commissar. So tell me, how does it feel to be a Russian housewife?"

"I love it. We're so happy. The only thing is, Mrs. Federov, I can't seem to get my husband's collars clean with this Red Star soap."

"Comrade newlywed, that is called in Soviet, ring-around-the-collar. All our men have it. If you don't have ring-around-the-collar, the government knows you're not working hard enough, and they give you worse job."

"Then you don't think I should change detergents?"

"To what? How many soap companies do you think we have in this country?"

"There was something else, Mrs. Federov. I can't seem to get the cabbage smells out of my kitchen. Do you know of a deodorizer that will do the trick?"

"Lenin's Airwick. Just your sprays and your kitchen will smell fresh and beautiful."

"Where can I buy some?"

"You can't buy it. They haven't made it for three years. And don't worry about cheap linoleum either. I haven't seen a can of wax in the store since my brother and sister-in-law moved in with us. I'll give you 100 rubles a month if you take my grandfather. He'll just sit in the chair and won't be any bother."

"Mrs. Federov, we really don't need the money. My main concern is getting dinner for my husband."

"You want meat?"

"Of course. I want to serve him meat."

"It's too late today. All the good meat is gone by 10 o'clock in the morning. You have to get in at 7 a.m. at the People's Butcher Store if you want something for dinner."

"What will I do? Sergei will come home and his dinner won't be ready."

"What about giving him a TV dinner?"

"Do you have TV dinners in the Soviet Union?"

"No, but we will someday. It's in our next five-year plan."

"Well, thank you, Mrs. Federov, you've been a big help. There's a lot more to living in Moscow than I thought. I didn't realize there were so many consumer shortages."

"Bite your tongue. If you complain about shortages, Orlov will have to report you."

"Who's Orlov?"

"He's the block warden. He represents all of us to the KGB. Three reports on you by Orlov, and you're going to have to take my grandfather in whether you want to or not."

The thieves entered the house between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. by breaking two windows on the Presidents Avenue side of the structure, which is next door to the house where John Adams was born and raised.

The burglars also took five Civil War sabers and an 1812 musket and powder horn that were on open display in the room with the vest. They rolled the items into a braided rug to carry them out.

Abigail Adams wrote most of her Revolutionary War letters in that house. The couple had two daughters and two sons in addition to John Quincy.

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The 9 Historic Years of the Graf Zeppelin

By Gary Yerkey

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, West Germany (IHT) — The 20 passengers had paid \$3,000 each for one-way tickets from this town on the Bodensee to Lakehurst, N.J., and they thought it a small sum to pay for the privilege of making history's first commercial transatlantic crossing by air. It had been a smooth flight, with dishes falling in their laps only once during a thunderstorm. And it had taken only 111 hours, 44 minutes. But several days later, on the return trip, there were problems.

The five engines pushing the Graf Zeppelin, 775 feet long, through the sky 200 miles off the Newfoundland coast were working hard. At night, 1,200 feet above the ocean, it took the ship's commander some time to discover that while the craft was supposed to be headed eastward, it was moving slowly westward. Its cruising speed was 50 miles an hour, but winds from the east had picked up to 70 mph, and the Graf Zeppelin, which would go on to become the most successful airship ever built, was flying backwards at 20 mph.

This year, aviation buffs are marking the 50th anniversary of that flight, which began a nine-year pioneering career for the Graf Zeppelin. It flew more than a million miles during 590 trips to London, Cairo, Helsinki, Rome, Rio, Tokyo and around the world. It made the first non-stop transpacific flight venture to the Arctic, crossed the Atlantic 144 times, made 48 round-trip flights between Europe and South America and carried 16,000 passengers. It would spend 17,178 hours in the air more than two years. And all without accident and without injury to crew or passengers.

But that is only half the story.

The rest is told in a museum here, the Zeppelin Museum, which occupies one floor of City Hall. The museum, too, is celebrating an anniversary this year, its 25th since being opened by the city to honor the citizen whose dream became the first commercial airline, beginning in

1900 with the 416-foot airship LZ-1 and ending commercial flights with the 804-foot LZ-129, better known as the Hindenburg, which crashed in flames in Lakehurst on May 6, 1937, killing 36 persons. The Zeppelin Airship Co., founded by Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin, who died in 1917 at 76, built more than 200 airships. And they carried some 50,000 passengers without fatality — until 1937.

After the Hindenburg disaster, no Zeppelin airship ever flew again — there are only six airships in operation today, four owned by Goodyear — so the visitor to the Zeppelin Museum must be content with models. Six models hang from the ceiling like sausages; the largest, 25 feet long, is of the Hindenburg, which in its two-year history flew 200,000 miles in 59 flights. There are also photographs, books, flight logs, maps, menus and table settings from the luxuriously appointed interior of the Graf Zeppelin, engines and other memorabilia from what aviation writers call the Golden Age of Airships.

But the visitor quickly zeros in on the Graf Zeppelin and its commander, Dr. Hugo Eckener. For in their story lies an aviation tale that even the Wright Brothers and Charles Lindbergh would have found hard to match.

Eckener, who had a doctorate in psychology, joined Count Zeppelin in 1909 as a publicity writer. Five years later, at 43, by then a convinced airship enthusiast, he took command of the Zeppelin Co.'s eighth ship, the Deutschland II. Soon he became the company's chief pilot. During World War I, he trained other airship officers, and in 1918 became director of the company.

Ban Lifted

With the Treaty of Locarno in 1925, the Allies lifted the ban they had imposed on German aircraft construction. Without money — but eager to build an airship that would prove the viability of regular transatlantic passenger service — Eckener set

ended in applause. From Lakehurst, it went by way of Siberia and Japan (where 250,000 Japanese showed up to welcome the airship to Tokyo), and made the first nonstop transpacific flight, covering the 5,400 miles from Tokyo to San Francisco in 68 hours. The New York Times correspondent in San Francisco, straining his powers of description, called the Graf Zeppelin "the Golden Gate of the air" and "an oncoming monster of silver sheen burnished to russet by the ray of the declining sun."

Peak of Career

The Graf Zeppelin completed its around-the-world voyage three weeks and 21,000 miles after it had begun, flying nearly 300 hours at an average speed of 70.7 mph. It landed in Lakehurst on Aug. 29, 1929, two months to the day before Black Tuesday. And the Graf Zeppelin, at the peak of its career, found itself in the midst of world economic chaos. So did the potential of commercial airship service. Even so, Eckener continued to fly the Graf Zeppelin.

In 1936, the Hindenburg, which had been built after six years of scraping together money, joined the Graf Zeppelin on the Europe-South American passenger route, making 7 crossings to its sister ship's 12. In May the following year it crashed, ending commercial flights, too, for the Graf Zeppelin. Rulers in Europe were fomenting war. The airplane was coming of age.

Eckener, at odds with Hitler, sat out the war, although the largest rigid airship ever built, the Graf Zeppelin II, launched on Sept. 14, 1938, was used in May and August, 1940, to make radar spying missions over Britain's airspace. In 1947, at 79, Eckener went to the United States where he worked for seven months at Goodyear on plans for a 950-foot-long airship that would fly at 90 mph. It would carry 112 passengers to Europe — \$415 for first class, \$200 for coach. But neither government nor business was interested.

"The Zeppelin," said Eckener in 1954, the last year of his life, "has given way to the airplane: A good thing has been replaced by a better!"

Dr. Hugo Eckener died in Friedrichshafen at 88. He was buried on a hill overlooking the site of the old Zeppelin airship factory, which was used during World War II to manufacture V-2 rocket components. The factory was destroyed by the U.S. Eighth Air Force in 1944 and then rebuilt; today, it is used to manufacture trucks and tractors.

Zeppelin Airship Museum, Friedrichshafen: open daily except Monday, 10 a.m. to noon, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

The Graf Zeppelin aloft in 1900.

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The Graf Zeppelin aloft in 1900.

PEOPLE: Mrs. Kauzov Flies Back to Moscow

Christina Onassis Kauzov returned to Moscow nine days after she abruptly left behind her Soviet husband to visit Athens and London. Her husband, Sergei Kauzov, did not meet her at the airport, and Mrs. Kauzov, wearing a blue sweater and red skirt and, according to the Associated Press, looking forlorn, wandered about alone behind the customs barrier. After a customs official helped her to fill out forms, she emerged into the waiting area, apparently without baggage, and was besieged by a dozen Western reporters and photographers.

"No comment, no comment," was all she would say to their questions about her travels and the status of her marriage. Then, recognizing one of the reporters, she said, "Get me out of here, please," put on her dark glasses and was driven away.

Mrs. Kauzov's unexpected trip to Athens Aug. 5, interrupting honeymoon plans just four days after her marriage to Kauzov in Moscow, sparked rumors that the marriage may have broken up. The shipping heiress had scheduled a gathering of friends at the Onassis family's private island of Skorpios for Tuesday. In an interview published Sunday in an Athens paper